

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

It is understood that Jerry Simpson's speech at Topeka is to be a post-humous address.

John L. Sullivan says he is a "has been." This properly classes Fitzsimmons, in his own estimation as a "to be."

Barnard Kelly can now see how Governor Morrill did him a good turn by not appointing him bank commissioner.

The corn looks as pretty as a wet buggy-wheel, but we need, in the next three months about ten more rains and a flood.

Speaking of Olney's skill at angling, it is also said he admires Englishmen. This would make him an angler-maniac.

Despite the fact that some Boston women say the blythe is immoral, the modern girl will continue getting there with both pedals.

Since the financial storm broke, it is noticeable that George T. Anthony is over in one corner of the coop hovering his money views.

Now Lieutenant Peary is to be rescued. Doubtless some one would start out to rescue Tascotti, if it could be discovered which direction he took.

Kansas desires to call Secretary Olney's attention to the fact that the French still have it in for Mr. Waller not only, but have Mr. Waller in, as well.

To one who studies conventions, it is plain that the fireworks and Greek fires have been transferred from the credentials to the committee on resolutions.

Olney is said to be an expert angler. So is Secretary Morton, and Carlisle, and Wilson as well. Grover's idea appears to be: "Put none but Anglers on guard."

If Altgeld should see anything he likes about America, he should keep it to himself. People are not hanging around waiting for an opportunity to drop dead.

Ezra may have been drowned on the Colima, but, if the present president of Guatemala is discreet, he will not chain up his bulldogs at night for some months yet.

Mark Twain has \$30,000 in judgments hanging over him. He was never such an innocent abroad as when he tackled the hard matter-of-fact, bartering New York commercial life.

The whiskey trust's plan of distributing whiskey in tank cars, is expected to stimulate train-robbing in Oklahoma. The landis, however, will rob the train, not the passengers.

It is sincerely hoped that the turnkey of the Topeka force does not drink. Associated as he is with keyholes, it is absolutely essential that a turnkey should be addicted to sobriety.

That Oklahoma jury which declared a "drunk and disorderly" not guilty, but found that the presiding judge was drunk, should be congratulated—that is if they were sober themselves.

If, as the rescue women of Boston declare, the bicycle is immoral, can we not ascribe these ever-present evidences of depravity, to three hundred years' use of the wheel-barrow?

Dels declares that he cannot consent to become a candidate for president. This is startling and unique and will probably fill Mr. Coxey with remorse that he didn't come out and say it himself.

The China-Jap war is now ended, having served its purpose of breaking up the monopoly in the proper pronunciation of Chinese names, exclusively held hitherto by dealers in high-class poultry.

Professor Dyche of Kansas, sails on the Kite next month to rescue Lieutenant Peary. This reminds us that that one of the reasons the cat came, was that she never attempted a Polar expedition.

Professor Lorton of the Milwaukee High school, has been discharged for calling the American revolution an "insignificant war." Was it for this that Patrick Henry offered to sink, die and perish simultaneously?

Harvey and Herr are to be seated opposite each other for days and ask questions by turns. Then, if they fail to settle the financial question for all times to come, General Weaver will step in and do it himself.

Ho wardens, ho! Let the portcullis fall. Two women bandits have been captured in Oklahoma and they are not "young and pretty." Friends, Romans, citizens, shall we brook such journalistic heresy as this?

Chairman Harbry of the Democratic national committee, declares that he will not call a national silver convention because it might disturb the business interests of the country—particularly of the money lenders.

There is now a suspicion that the bicyclist, Long, who disappeared in the middle of Asia, was taken for a Christian and killed by Kurds. Just why the Turk should charge Christianity up with the bicycle is not plain.

Bridegroom is still bank commissioner, and will remain so for two years. He had to borrow money to pay for a shortage. Will his credit be good for another loan two years hence, or will the state have to stand the loss?

The ameer's son fights shy of the bare-bosomed society in London. History shows that the Afghans have always been a peculiar people, but it was never known before that it was their national characteristic to break their necks trying to avoid a snaf.

A PREACHER AND A PAPER.

A minister, up at Minneapolis, last Sunday week, in imitation, no doubt, of some of his more prominent political brethren, undertook roasting the Morrill administration, in which attempt he seems to have failed to keep within the lines of truthful decorum. Governor Riddle, in his Messenger, called his readers' attention to the fact, mildly suggesting that a preacher in his pulpit on the Sabbath day could hardly afford to garble the facts of history, or words to that effect. The dominie was thin-skinned and replied in an open letter through Governor Riddle's own paper and now he has no skin at all. When it comes to riddling Governor Riddle is well named. He printed that defamer's letter with running comments, four columns long, chopping it up into bits and grinding it into pitiable dust. He stamped on it, tossed it as high as a church steeple and burned it full of holes as it fell back to earth, kicking the remnants out of sight, concluding the performance by chewing up the writer of it and spitting him out all over that section of the state. Few men, certainly no preacher in this state was so completely and publicly done up. And he deserved it. In his own pulpit, surrounded with sympathizers with everybody else dumb, he found the work of traducing the governor of the state a safe proceeding and comparatively an easy matter, but his impunity did not avail him when it came to the columns of a public journal.

Governor Morrill is not the weakest and most defenseless man in the state, neither does he lack character or conscience. He is no thief or thief, nor is he corrupt. He is not only a man of large and varied public experience, but no more absolutely pure and upright man ever stood at the head of any state government. As a politician he failed to play the hypocrite. In spite of the fact that ours is a government of majorities he could have put several counties to a big cost, and with a great show of virtue, to the intense delight of those who do not have to foot the bills, and thereby saved himself all this raid of righteous (?) indignation, but he preferred to stand by his own convictions and accept the result. The average municipality of the state is hard enough run as it is without additional expenses and distractions, with no possible good conserved except the chances of cleaning the outside of the platter. As for the rest of the racket to which he has been subjected, everybody knows and appreciates the source. The election of Lewelling stranded an army of place-holders and another army of place-hunters. The subsequent Republican victory not only revived the hopes of these elements but the hard times additional scores upon scores of aspirants for every possible place. Disappointment everywhere by everybody was inevitable. All these conditions and elements combined have rushed upon Morrill for revenge. That they have failed to bear him down is a wonder. An ordinary man, or one of less strength of character would have gone down under such an unparalleled attack of preachers in their pulpits on Sundays and of disappointed politicians on every street corner every day in the week. This war has not been because of trickery but of honesty. Instead of prevarication and duplicity professions he honestly and boldly declared his convictions. And so, whether Morrill goes up or down, that all there is of the fight being so relentlessly waged upon him.

Two prominent preachers of the state have left the pulpit to become politicians, and others may follow their example, for it is their right, but nothing is more certain than that politics have no place in the pulpit and he who preaches politics in his pulpit by just so much loses his hold and impairs his influence for good.

IS OLNEY A FIGHTER?

From several quarters it is predicted that Cleveland and his new secretary of state will not get along amicably. Such an issue would be interesting. It is known that Olney did not want to be a member of Cleveland's cabinet in the first place. When Cleveland offered to make him attorney general it is said that Olney refused outright. But he was prevailed upon to take the place and he has now been promoted to the head of the cabinet—the post of secretary of state.

He is described as a man of wealth, ancient name, slow in arriving at a conclusion and as set as the rocks of the mountains in a conclusion after he has made a decision. It is declared that no argument, threat or flattery can induce him to change his mind on some things.

This is exactly the temperament of President Cleveland himself. Grover has smashed the individuality of ever man he ever had under him. Carlisle passed as a man of independent thought and individual action before he came under the influence of Grover Cleveland, but now his opinions, action and words are regarded as those of an official puppet. The same thing is true of the other members of the cabinet.

In these times of toll and trouble, revenue deficiency and tangled party lines, it will take only two or three months to demonstrate whether Cleveland can push the personality of his new secretary of state under.

If Olney is the man described he is going to have his opinions on some things, and they will not always agree with those of Grover Cleveland. The tug of war will come then, and the country may see what it has not seen in many a day, a resignation from a president's cabinet because of a revolt against the dictations of the ruler of the cabinet. If Olney's independence is all that is claimed for it, it will not lack an opportunity to prove itself.

THE DANGER IN LIGHTNING.

A report by the National Weather bureau states that during last year 336 persons were killed and 351 severely injured by lightning in the United States. The list of inanimate objects struck includes 288 barns, 53 churches, 201 dwellings, and several oil tanks, factories and elevators. The southeastern states are those most frequently

visited by thunder-storms. The area of maximum frequency is in Louisiana and vicinity, and that of minimum frequency appears to be on the coast of New England. From May to June the maximum is in the northeastern and central states, especially in a region extending along the Mississippi valley from Keokuk to Cairo. For July the maximum extends from northern Montana to central Texas, thence to Georgia, and from there to southern Maine, also in a small area about Lake Huron. The maximum for August occurs in the vicinity of Salt Lake, Utah, and along the gulf and Atlantic coasts. It appears, therefore, that the maximum of thunder-storms comes earliest to the west and southwest of the great lakes, and gradually extends to the west, south and east. The general direction of approach is from the west, and the statistics show a decreased liability to accidents in thickly settled communities. The average risk in the country is about five times greater than in the cities. The risk for ordinary dwelling houses is so slight that except where they are unduly exposed in city blocks, lightning-rods are hardly necessary.

The report recommends that all barns and exposed buildings should have lightning-rods, and especially those on hillsides. Iron is noted as being in every way as efficient as copper, and the sheet form is much to be preferred for the latter, according to Sir William Thompson. The top of the rod should be plated or in some other way protected from rust, and the earth-plates are best buried in damp earth or running water. The conductor should be connected to gas mains where it is near them, but the neighborhood of small-bore fusible gas pipes and land-oil gas pipes in general ought to be avoided. Chain or linked conductors are of little use. Very little faith is placed in the so-called area of protection.

It is considered to be only a question of time when the use of the term "return shock" will be abandoned, but the terms "recoil kick" and "alternative path" are of far greater import, and there is no reason to doubt that sometimes the discharge takes place from earth to cloud. This is explained as follows, the language of the report being given, though it may be hard to understand for the non-scientific reader: "While we now consider a lightning flash as something like the discharge of a condenser through its own dielectric, made up of excessively frequent alternations, say something like 300,000 times per second, the spark or core of incandescent air may seem to have had its beginning at the earth's surface. The air gap breaks down first at a point near the earth."

One of the most important points brought out is the indifference of lightning to the path of least resistance. In the words of Lodge it is simply hopeless to pretend to be able to make the conductor so much the easier path that all others are out of the question. Any part of a building, if the flash be of a certain character, may be struck whether there is a rod on the building or not. The great majority of flashes in our latitude are not so intense but that a good rod will earlier make the most natural path for the flash, but there are instances where seemingly well protected edifices have been struck below the rods, and a building may be seriously damaged by lightning without having been struck at all. Furthermore, many cases are on record where lightning has struck twice in the same place.

Among the hints in regard to personal safety it is stated not to be judicious to stand under trees during thunder-storms (the oak is struck most frequently and the beech least so), in the doorway of barns, close to cattle, or near chimneys and fireplaces. But also there is not much sense in going to bed during a storm or trying to insulate one's self in feather beds. Small articles of steel do not have the power to attract lightning, as it is popularly put, or determine the path of discharge. One who lives to see the lightning flash need not concern himself much about the possibility of personal injury from that flash, and there is reason to believe that lightning often brings about suspended animation rather than somatic death. Hence one who is in the vicinity of a person struck by lightning should at once go to work and try to restore consciousness, even if the person struck appears to be dead. The effort should be to restore respiration and the circulation, and it ought to be persevered in for not less than an hour before the case is given up as hopeless.

The record, so far as presented, may be understood to show that loss of life in the United States by lightning stroke is on the increase. The 336 deaths from this cause last year compare with only 269 for 1893, 251 for 1892, 204 for 1891, and about 120 for 1890. Two of the deaths of last year occurred in February and six in September, while in December two occurred in 1892 and one in 1893.

ABOUT PROHIBITING HYPNOTISM.

It is given out that the wife of a prominent official in Topeka, (her name is not given) is striving to have a bill passed through the next Kansas legislature prohibiting the exhibitions given by traveling hypnotists. This desire to prevent hypnotic shows arises from the facts brought out in an interview with this woman had with Professor Flint, who is known all over Kansas.

In this interview Flint is made to say that a person who is once hypnotized and not dehypnotized is liable to go insane; that after having been hypnotized for several times, he has a craving to be hypnotized again as some men have for whiskey; that frequent hypnotism weakens anyone and dissipates his will power; that he has never seen a man, under the influence of hypnotism, evidence a better nature and more noble characteristics than are naturally his.

The chances are that attempts through legislation to prohibit hypnotic exhibitions will be futile. At this time it appears exceedingly foolish, no matter who the "wife of a prominent official in Topeka" may be. The traveling hypnotists are thick in Kansas every season, but our state is not

full of raving maniacs as a result of their visits.

However this much is true of hypnotism. Its effects may or may not be deleterious, but hypnotism is repugnant to the average man or woman. It serves no good purpose in the first place, giving only a few minutes of idle fun. In the second place no self-respecting man or woman cares to put himself thoroughly in the power and under the influence of another person. We have our minds and hearts and our physical and mental actions should be our own. Every man should refuse to put his own being under the direction of another, and least of all, under the direction of a traveling, irresponsible stranger, who perhaps could make the exercise of the influence of long duration and so enlarge the risk of possible disadvantage to the hypnotic subject.

If hypnotism has become a serious matter, as the Topeka woman who hasn't the courage to give her name, insists, the way to cure it is not through the Kansas legislature, which has never cured anything up to date, but by the refusal of people, who attend hypnotic exhibitions, to go upon the stage as subjects.

KANSAS CROPS TO DATE.

A carefully aggregated estimate of reports from fifty-two Kansas counties, on the condition of crops shows more than an average promise. There will be more wheat than was counted upon earlier in the season. The great wheat belt, however, will make a poor showing. But the reports are all one way as to corn. There is an unusual acreage in every county and it looks exceedingly promising. The fruit crops will be the largest in the history of the state. But two or three counties report any damage whatever.

Since the reports covering the above counties were made good rains have fallen practically over the entire state. Southwest Kansas especially has been abundantly supplied for the time and corn in the Arkansas valley is from one to two weeks in advance of other sections of the state and is promising simply splendidly.

THE RIGHT OF PENSION.

By the decision of Justice Bradley, of the district supreme court, delivered several months ago, Judge Long of Michigan, was granted a mandamus against Commissioner Lochren directing that official to restore his pension to the former rate of \$72 a month. This decision has now been reversed by the court of appeals in Washington, which, having spoken unanimously, has unqualifiedly sustained the pension commissioner, and has affirmed that it is a commissioner's right to review the acts of his predecessors when fraud or illegality has been alleged. As Justice Shepard says, the act of the commissioner necessarily involved the exercise of judgment; and over such discretionary power the courts have no control.

But the court of appeals goes farther and declares that a pension is not a vested right. Justice Shepard admits that in the act of December 21, 1883, a pension is recognized as a vested right to the extent that it cannot be summarily abrogated. "At the same time," adds the court, "the right to annul, vacate, modify and set aside the decision under which a pension has been granted is distinctly and fully recognized." The case will now be taken for final determination to the United States supreme court, which tribunal, it may be expected, will accurately fix the legal status of the pension certificate and the limitations which distinguish it from other vested rights, if it shall finally be classed as such.

Authorities predict that the new secretary of state and Cleveland will quarrel. This is a mistake. Olney and Cleveland may quarrel, but if Cleveland's secretary of state quarreled with him, he wouldn't be secretary of state.

Thomas Reed has been heard from. He is still in the woods of Maine, communing with Nature, and carefully probing himself with the instruments of introspection, with the idea of ultimately hitting upon his exact views on the finance question.

It has been decided that no wine will be served at the Republican league banquet in Cleveland. If there are no glasses to turn down, how in the world is the Kansas Prohibition delegate going to let the crowd know that he is better and purer than they are?

The Eagle's bright Medicine Lodge contemporary, the Cresset, prints a column and a half communication from Dr. Miller, divulging Murdoch's silver gubernatorial designs, into which he injects a long thin slice of sarcasm in the shape and person of Mrs. Lease, as lieutenant governor. If our friend Axline and his readers can stand it, and Mrs. Lease don't kick, there is little room left for us in which to complain. But knowing, as we do know, that Axline knows just about the size of our desire to turn summer into winter, we submit that he is too good natured by half in permitting Dr. Miller to thus impose upon him and the readers of the Cresset.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.

To the Editor of the Eagle. Recently when there was talk of enforcing the Monroe doctrine in the Nicaraguan affair with Great Britain a leading English journal made light of the Americans, excitedly asserting that the military and naval element who run that empire would do just as they thought proper in any part of the world regardless of anyone. Well, this feeling of insolent disregard of the rights of anyone who happens to get in the way of British greed is a matter of second nature with them. Hundreds of years ago they claimed that because they had the naval might they also had the maritime right to rule over the seas—"Britannia rules the waves." They sought the equitable international rule that the deck of a ship is a part of the territory whose flag floats from its masts. They insisted on the right of search and seizure. This cost them at least a dozen wars with continental Europe. Out of all these wars they came victorious still claiming the absurd right which no one admitted. It cost them one war—1812—with the United States. In this war, which they got worried on land and sea, peace was made without settling the unjust claim. In our great civil war we turned

the tables on them when Captain Wilkes took Mason and Shillwell from the Trent at sea. And we yielded them up consistently with the doctrine that the ship is part of the sacred territory of the country to which it belongs, and inconsistently to the British claim of search and seizure.

What the great mass of the American people have nothing but the warmest of friendship for the great mass of the people of the British islands and its real colonists they are by experience antedating the separation the detrimental enemies of the robber aristocracy which rules the British empire. More than this, the happenings of every year only adds to their country. As Senator Ingalls once said in the senate of the national congress: "Few Americans but regret Waterloo." So I say but few Americans who read the pen pictures from the most common place to the unmatchable in the Londoner but follows the heroic evolutions of the French battalions on that fatal field with an applauding heart, and sorrows with them. British gold had bought their defeat at night.

There is an old adage that all that goes over Old Nick's back will come under his girth. The pride, the arrogance, the avarice and injustice the English, British aristocracy will one day meet its match. There will be a mighty reckoning then. And there is no country so capable of pressing judgment and executing it on them as the United States. The British aristocracy are misled by their financial laqueys and their insinuating bribe-givers in this country as well as the weak and frequently ignorant men who administer our government. They are also misled by the mauling sentimentality of our slopping over literary, ambassadors and cod-fish aristocracy who go over there as well as theirs of the same ilk who come here.

Some day they are likely to carry their insolence so far that the palliating excuse of a week-kneed administration in Washington will not shield them. Then they are likely to get thoroughly acquainted with Uncle Sam in person. And before that is done with they will lose every foot of ground in America; they will see Ireland set free and American army will victoriously parade the streets of London and the followers of John Burns, Labouchere and Bradleigh will rule Great Britain as a Republic.

W. E. HUTCHISON.

PURLOINED PLUMES.
The queen of the Belgians keeps a stand of 150 thoroughbred horses.

The war in the east has caused a great rise in the price of camphor.

George F. Kunz, the gem expert, says that there are \$3,000,000 worth of diamonds in the world.

Bonnet was originally the name for a man's head covering. The word is still so used in Scotland.

The queen of Italy is a graceful and skilful bicyclist, and every day has a spin on her silver mounted wheel.

Lady Wilde is said to be dying of a broken heart and her friends in London predict she will never see her son again.

Senator Hoar has the following sign placed on his grounds at Ashmolead, Mass.: "Notice—You are welcome. Build no fire, bring no gun, and pull up no flowers by the roots.—G. F. Hoar."

To "pile on agony" is popularly supposed to be an Americanism. It is, however, found in one of the letters of Charlotte Bronte, and was used in English popular literature before the beginning of the present century.

"Crocodile tears" are alluded to by several Latin and Greek authors, it being a superstition among the ancients that the crocodile after killing a man ate all his body but his head and shed tears over that before eating it also.

Professor Edward L. Barnard, who made such a splendid record for the Lick Observatory, has resigned his post, staff and accepted a position with the Yerkes Observatory in Chicago. It was Professor Barnard who discovered the fifth moon of Jupiter.

The love of display, apart from the art of self-adornment is nothing but a survival of patriarchal days when the women were compelled to make their dress of their ornaments and exponent of the wealth of the man whose private property they were.

In Middleval times, when life was insecure, it was usual for people to sleep on a bed which was surrounded by sides of board, with strong posts at the four corners. These sides contained sliding doors, which could be fastened inside. When men retired to rest they took a weapon with them.

MUSICAL METEMOROSCOPY.
The San Francisco matinee girl is the double distilled extract of gold, sunshine roses and balloons.

Paris has a new prima donna in Mile. Lafarge, who has recently won a brilliant success as Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello" at the Grand Opera.

Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct sounds after a silence of three thousand years.

Eugene D'Albert, the pianist, has been appointed court kapellmeister at Weimar, the position once held by Liszt. He is the first musician of British birth to hold such an appointment in Germany.

Anthony Beardsley is an odd in appearance, with his long, wavy hair. He has red hair, which he wears in a forelock, and a face thin and pale. He is five feet nine inches in height and long and lanky in build.

In Verdi's "Il Trovatore" there are 43 themes, 30 airs of tunes of a striking character, and at least 15 of these melodies were in everyone's mouth about twenty years ago. In the street, or the concert room, or the theater, it was equally impossible to escape them.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.
Oh! that old gold mine! It comes regularly with spring.

The number for the new school house at Perkins has begun to arrive.

The farmers of G county have bought twenty-eight binders this spring.

The Cloud Chief Herald speaks of "Messrs. Wolf Robe and Long Neck."

The assessed valuation of Blaine county has increased \$12,000 in the last year.

The Otco and Iowa Indians are ending up their spring ghost dances for this spring.

The bad women who are being driven out of Guthrie are moving to Oklahoma City.

Perhaps they discover gold in the western part of Oklahoma just to get up an excitement.

The member of Wyatt's gang who is spoken of as "the ghost" is supposed to be Bill Doolin.

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Oak Back Clothes Brush, 25 cent kind	19c
Petroleum Cream, large size	8c
Colgate's Palm Soap, large cakes	4c
Pears' Unscented Transparent Soap	12c
Cuticura Soap	21c
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articles if he had better material to work upon.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart of Indianapolis, is hunting for her boy, Reva Stewart, who is supposed to be lost somewhere in Oklahoma.

The Guthrie newspaper man who said that the two female desperadoes in jail there were not young and pretty deserves a medal.

The custom of the Indians bedaubing their faces with paint is said to be dying out. The squaws will soon catch it. Civilization is surely coming.

Busch, the faster, who has been declared insane at Fort, says the Lord has commanded him to jump into a well. He is now hunting for the well.

Editor Campbell of Hennessy, says that dry weather not only makes the dogs mad, but it has something like that kind of an effect on the farmers, too.

The Stillwater Gazette says that Dr. Bland and George McElroy were killed by the Miller gang in the northwestern part of the Creek country last week.

The Guthrie Capital says the effect of the Cunningham decision will be to make the receivers in Oklahoma present their bills only at regular sessions of the courts.

It is said that the town of Arapahoe was deserted Thursday because of a report that gold had been discovered south of there. Everybody lit out on a gallop for the gold fields.

Half a Century of Bloomers.
The bloomer girl of '33 who wore athletic dress. Behind the 150 girl and swim in deep dress.

"She's wearing a pantaloons, I see, with brass, shamrock and sham."

And, mercy, how the horrid thing are bagging at the knees!"

The bloomer girl of '30 then is greatly shocked to see her prototype of '33 and says: "Oh, can it be? The horrid, horrid, horrid thing, to wear so below a suit."

It's like a pair of pantaloons below a paradiate."

The bloomer girl of '35 with righteous anger trowes

"To see Amelia Bloomer in her pair of hand me down bloomers."

"Am I awake," she loudly cries, "or am I a trance?"

Oh, is it true that 'gentle' are not alone in wearing pants?"

And when Amelia Bloomer bides behind her "bloomers?"

The day her startled optics see the modern Daisy Bell."

"Alas," she cries, "put up your wheel, you really hadn't oughter."

Until you've coaxed them down a bit, my brave, misguided daughter."

But Daisy Bell is not ashamed and merely cries: "For shame."

To criticize the bloomers that bear your honored name."

We're pushing on, and when at last we women get our rights."

I'll be surprised if soon object to see us ride in light."

—Truth.

Knows "Lach Hise Hise the Better."

If England is standing in with Japan, it is not because she loves Russia less, but because she loves herself more and has an acute apprehension, which amounts to an instinct, as to what side the bread is buttered on.—Philadelphia Press.

Johns From a Convention.
The rhetoric of the Utah constitutional convention is often amusing. For instance, one of the delegates got this off the other day: "There is an insurance company doing business here that has a building that cost more than \$5,000,000 and has that much more in assets. And there was a man in this town who paid that company over \$5,000, who had been dead for more than two years, and that man isn't able to collect the insurance." Then a delegate, evidently an Episcopalian, was so wicked

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